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AND ADVERTISER

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PINGREE SAVS M'KINLEY MADE SECRETARY ALGER HIS OWN SCAPEGOAT.

Friend of the Deposed Cabinet Office Gives Latter's Side of the Controversy and Attacks the President.

Declares His Course Was Unmanly, if Not Cowardly, and That He Ousted the Michigan Man to Shield Himself.

Holds New York Politicians and Trusts Responsible for the Attacks, and Predicts Alger's Vindication.

Detroit, July 21.—Governor Pingree has issued a signed statement in which he reviews Secretary Alger's troubles in the War Department, calls President McKinley's course "unmanly, if not cowardly," and says the President has made Alger the scapegoat for his own shortcomings. The Governor says:

"I have read General Alger's letter of resignation in yesterday's evening papers and I have read President McKinley's letter accepting it.

"I am also in possession of facts from sources which are absolutely reliable, bearing upon the relations between General Alger and President McKinley, with which the public are not familiar.

"Knowing what I do, I have no hesitation in saying that the course pursued by the President in this matter is little less than cowardly. It is to say the very least very unmanly. If it is any evidence of statesmanship and diplomacy, I never want to be called a statesman.

"The information which I have received has not come from General Alger, nor with his knowledge or consent, but it has been given to me by one whose knowledge of the facts cannot be disputed.

"When the newspapers of the East commenced their personal attacks upon General Alger, the General went to the President at once and told him that if any comments of the press embarrassed the Administration in the slightest he would tender his resignation at once.

Approved Alger's Work.

"The President protested and replied that he had the utmost confidence in General Alger and his conduct of the War Department, that he had heartily approved of his work as Secretary of War, that it would be a serious damage to the interests of the War Department if he should withdraw, and that the country could not afford to lose his services.

"Every time the newspapers renewed their attacks General Alger reported to the President his willingness to retire, and on each occasion the President protested in emphatic terms that such action was against his thoughts. He would not listen to it.

"At the time my alleged alliance with General Alger was announced and false interviews with me began to appear, in which I was made to abuse the Administration in words which I never used to any man and before the removal of these interviews reached Washington, General Alger again called upon the President and told him that upon the slightest intimation from the President his resignation would be forthcoming.

Would Never Ask Him to Resign.

"The President again repeated his expressions of confidence in the Secretary, and said that he would not entertain the idea of his resignation for a moment. He would never ask the General to resign.

"One of the reasons that is assigned by the very close friends of the President for General Alger's resignation is his alleged alliance with me. The incorrectness and injustice of this is very apparent from the facts.

"Long before my announcement that I would support General Alger in his candidacy for the United States Senate, Secretary of State Hay, on July 2, last, called upon Vice-President Hobart when the latter was very ill and requested Mr. Hobart to have a very close friend of General Alger, to intimate to General Alger that his resignation would be acceptable to the President and would relieve him from the embarrassing attacks of the press upon the conduct of the late war.

"Mr. Hobart very properly declined to be a party to such an unmanly, not to say cowardly, proceeding, and expressed his opinion in terms which were decidedly vigorous.

"After that occasion, General Alger, entirely ignorant of this miserable conspiracy, several times offered to end the attacks by submitting his resignation, but still the President did not have the courage to express himself to his Secretary. General Alger finally did hand his resignation to the President, to take effect January 2, 1900.

Won His Point by Indirection.

"The President dared not face the General in a manly way and ask him to retire and give his reason for making the request, but he accomplished by indirection what he dared not do in an open and manly manner.

"Vice-President Hobart, finally, when he arose from his sick bed, was requested by Attorney-General Griggs to convey to General Alger that his resignation would be acceptable to the President, and in placing his final letter of resignation in the President's hands, and the President was equally prompt in accepting it.

"I do not know what other Americans think of such treatment, but my duty to myself and to as kind-hearted and loyal



Governor Pingree, Who Says Alger Was Made a Scapegoat for McKinley.

a citizen of Michigan as ever lived, compels me to express my opinion in terms that cannot be misunderstood.

"I have been satisfied for some time past that the demands of New York politicians would compel General Alger's sacrifice. A long time ago they began to discuss the distribution of the patronage of the War Department under a New York Secretary of War, and now I see that the appointment of a New York man is said to be a certainty.

"General Alger's efforts to administer the affairs of the War Department upon the same principles which made his own business successful also created enemies among the tribe of army contractors, who always sat in time of war at the public expense.

Transportation of Spaniards.

"A good illustration of this is the loud protest which came from New York newspapers when General Alger let the contract for transporting the Spanish army from Cuba to Spain to a Spanish line of steamers at one-fourth the expense that would have been incurred if he had accepted the contract of the combination of the New York lines, who sent in separate bids at exorbitant prices and at exactly the same figures.

"When the real facts are known General Alger's reputation for ability and business skill and honesty will be sustained. I will predict that as history is made, it will be learned that the President himself has been responsible for whatever mistakes have been made in conducting the war.

"I believe this because I have myself seen evidence of it. I called upon President McKinley once in company with General Alger. The Secretary had some business connected with the war to transact with him. Adjutant-General Corbin and others were present. General Alger told me that they were all required to submit to the President all telegrams and communications relating to the business of the war which came during the day, so that the President could give his orders. It seems that he concerned himself with a large part of the details.

Handled a Horse Sale Himself.

"I remember one incident in particular which occurred while I was there. General Alger expressed his opinion that several thousand horses, which were at Chickamauga, I believe, should be transported to the large horse markets at St. Louis and Chicago. It seems that the President had concluded a few days before to sell them at auction at Chickamauga. I think it was the Secretary, who, by the way, is especially competent to manage a large sale of horses, explained to the President the capacity of the Chickamauga market and how the Government would save a large sum of money by sending the horses to St. Louis and Chicago.

"President McKinley listened to General Alger and then, in a very curt, and even pompous tone and manner, said to his Secretary that the horses must not be sent to any other horse market, but should be sold at Chickamauga.

"I felt so ashamed and embarrassed at the treatment which General Alger had received at the hands of the President in the presence of myself and others, that I wanted to leave the room at once. I knew that a successful and experienced business man like General Alger knew more in a day about business transactions of the magnitude of that horse sale than President McKinley knew in a year, to use an expression of the street.

"If President McKinley acted in the same way and took the same sort in other business transactions during the war, I do not wonder that the Administration newspapers went to shield him by attacking General Alger.

"I am told that General Alger and Attorney-General Griggs are the only members of the Cabinet who have, in the discharge of their duties as advisers to the President, expressed their opinions freely and frankly whenever they did not agree with those of the President.

Alger Made Few Appointments.

"I am also told on very best authority that General Alger made very few appointments of officers during the war—very few, indeed—and that the commissions were issued almost entirely upon the orders of the President.

ty in fixing the responsibility where it properly belongs—upon the President and not upon the Secretary who executes his orders.

"It is very evident, too, that the more recent attacks upon General Alger by the organs of the trusts and monopolies in the great financial and trust centre of the country, namely, New York City, were caused by the General's frank and manly declaration of opposition to trusts, and in favor of election of United States Senators by the people. His stand upon these questions also undoubtedly hastened the decision of the President.

"The papers can say what they will about General Alger's sincerity in his position upon these two questions. Any one who has heard him express himself and who knows him personally will not doubt his earnestness for a minute.

Strong Odor of Trusts.

"There is a decided odor of trusts around the present Administration, with Mark Hanna as the acknowledged 'kingmaker,' and I, for one, cannot stand by and see a Michigan man abused and vilified simply because he has had the manliness to correctly represent the sentiment of the Republican party by expressing his hostility to trusts.

"When a faction in the Republican party, which just now is dominant, attempts to ride roughshod over every public man who dares to state his honest convictions upon the subject of trusts, it is the duty of every citizen to express the belief that the Republican party should be true to its principles in declaring against trusts, I, for one, absolutely decline to be read out of the party.

"I also claim the privilege of defending a citizen of my own State who has been made the target of an abuse, a misrepresentation, and a personal attack which the facts not only do not justify, but which has been done to shield some one else, and which, to my mind makes the enactment of laws abridging the license, not liberty, of the press, almost imperative.

SET-BACK FOR FOUNDER

OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Concord, N. H., Aldermen Decide Against

Mrs. Eddy in Her Quarrel with

WATTS a Neighbor.

Concord, N. H., July 21.—In the many years that Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, mother of Christian Science, has lived in Concord, her relations with the people of the city have been most amiable. But action by the Board of Aldermen to-day shows that she now has enemies as well as friends. Directly opposite Pleasant View, her handsome house, on slightly higher ground, is the site of the High School. Mrs. Eddy and Professor Kent cannot agree as to their common landmarks. Mrs. Eddy insists that by cutting a slice off the hill on which both houses stand her view will be greatly improved and Mr. Kent not harmed. Mr. Kent says that to make the cut would ruin the symmetry of nature in that region and would leave his house perched far above the road.

The dispute culminated in a petition to the Aldermen from Mrs. Eddy asking them to lower the grade of the street. Mr. Kent got up a counter petition. The hearing was a lively one. The Aldermen finally voted 8 to 7 not to grant the petition.

KISSING BUG BITES

MRS. I. T. BURDEN'S CHIN.

Newport, R. I., July 21.—Mrs. I. Townsend Burden has for some days been confined to Fairlawn, and it was reported to-day that she was suffering from the bite of a kissing bug that bit her on the chin.

Her face has been swollen and she has suffered some pain, but it is understood that she is now recovering from its effects.

This is the second case of the kind reported here.

ELIHU ROOT CHOSEN TO SUCCEED ALGER.

President's Determination to Appoint a Lawyer Reconciles Platt to the Rejection of General Greene.

Whole Cabinet Indorses the Selection, After the New Yorker Has Been Successfully Approached by 'Phone.

Appointment Urged by Roosevelt—His Formal Acceptance of War Portfolio Is Expected To-day.

Washington, July 21.—Elihu Root, of New York, has been selected for the office of Secretary of War, to succeed Russell A. Alger, and will succeed him unless Mr. Root changes his mind within twenty-four hours. The entire Cabinet this morning approved of the President's selection when he informed them of it. Senator Platt tonight talked long and earnestly with the President. Although declaring he favored General Greene, he agreed that Mr. Root was a wise selection if a lawyer was required rather than a soldier.

The position was offered Mr. Root yesterday by long distance telephone. He asked for two days' time in which to think it over. His attitude was obviously favorable to the proposition, and Senator Platt, it is understood, told the President to-night he thought that he would accept. It is expected that by Monday at the latest the official announcement will be made at the White House. It may be made to-morrow.

The idea of putting Mr. Root in the Cabinet is said to not be a new one with the President. He has had him in view ever since the possibility of Alger's retirement became a probability.

Roosevelt Urged Him.

Governor Roosevelt has urged Root upon the President. Root is the Governor's legal adviser. The presumption is that Roosevelt has promised his friend the benefit of his experience in military matters, and if Root says overwise Corbin the Fall campaign in the Philippines should be rigorous and have a distinct purpose—the capture or extermination of Aguinaldo.

Senator Platt's presence in Washington was not unexpected at the White House. He was sent for. The Senator arrived shortly after 6 o'clock and when he reached the Arlington Hotel found a letter from the President fixing an appointment at 8 o'clock. Precisely at the hour named Mr. Platt was ushered into the private office and there he remained in conference with the President until fifteen minutes after 9.

There was a decided odor of trusts around the present Administration, with Mark Hanna as the acknowledged 'kingmaker,' and I, for one, cannot stand by and see a Michigan man abused and vilified simply because he has had the manliness to correctly represent the sentiment of the Republican party by expressing his hostility to trusts.

"When a faction in the Republican party, which just now is dominant, attempts to ride roughshod over every public man who dares to state his honest convictions upon the subject of trusts, it is the duty of every citizen to express the belief that the Republican party should be true to its principles in declaring against trusts, I, for one, absolutely decline to be read out of the party.

"I also claim the privilege of defending a citizen of my own State who has been made the target of an abuse, a misrepresentation, and a personal attack which the facts not only do not justify, but which has been done to shield some one else, and which, to my mind makes the enactment of laws abridging the license, not liberty, of the press, almost imperative.

"The newspapers of Michigan are so completely under the control of Senator McMillan and his agents and his allies that they cannot stigmatize the attacks upon Alger in the most emphatic manner possible. I do not propose to neglect my duty as a plain citizen of Michigan. And I am confident that the people of the State will, at the proper time, express their contempt of most of the newspapers of the State which have stood by in silence and of those of its public men who should be protesting against the rank injustice done the State's foremost representative in national and public life."

He was born in Oneida, N. Y., on February 15, 1845, and is now fifty-four years old. He came by his intellectual capacity by inheritance, for his father, Owen Root, was professor of mathematics in Hamilton College. Young Elihu studied there, graduating creditably in 1864.

Mr. Root applied himself to the law with a degree perseverance. He received a planter who turned to the law, and as an office lawyer, he soon developed. He was counsel for Judge Hilton in the matter of the Hamilton College. Young Elihu studied there, graduating creditably in 1864.

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INGERSOLL MEETS DEATH WITH A SMILE ON HIS LIPS.



Ingersoll, Who Scoffed at Immortality, Fondling His Grandchild.

Last Summons Came to the Apostle of Unfaith as He Seated Himself in a Rocker and Addressed His Wife.

His Dearest Wish That He Might See and Analyze the Destroyer as He Came Was Denied Him.

If the grave ends all; if all that was our friend is dead, the world is better for the life he lived. Beyond the tomb we cannot see. We listen, but from the lips of mystery there comes no word, darkness and silence brooding over all. And yet because we live we hope. Farewell! and yet again, farewell!—Robert G. Ingersoll.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL died suddenly, of heart disease, at his Summer home, at Dobbs Ferry, yesterday.

He died without an instant's warning and with an unspoken word on his lips.

He had frequently expressed a wish to die slowly. He said he wanted, with unimpaired faculties, to watch the approach of oncoming death. He wanted to observe its manifestations, its feelings; he wanted to see its hidden sights, if to the inward eye any signs were shown.

He said that there would be things he would want to say as he drifted toward final unconsciousness.

But his wish was not to be granted. Not through the great apostle of unfaith was new light to come. He died without a word. He was smiling as he died.

Since 1896, when he was attacked by heart trouble, while in the West, he had not been entirely well, and from time to time had received medical treatment. On Wednesday, when he left his New York office for Dobbs Ferry, he was feeling ill, disposed, but paid no attention to it.

He was in particularly cheerful spirits on Thursday night. He played billiards until nearly 12 o'clock. He talked. He told stories. He was unreservedly happy.

In the night he had an attack of nausea, was ill for an hour or so. After that he dropped off into uneasy slumber and did not awake till nearly 10 o'clock. Then he dressed and went downstairs.

His niece, Eva Farrell, first greeted him. "I hear you have had a bad night, Uncle Robert," she said.

Took a Very Light Breakfast.

"Oh, it was nothing of any consequence," he replied cheerfully, and went into the dining room. He swallowed a cup of coffee, but ate nothing.

He then went out upon the big porch, spoke to other members of the family, sat



The Room from Which Col. Ingersoll Passed Beyond.

down and read his morning mail, and then remarked that he felt a severe pain in his chest.

He called up on his house telephone his physician, Dr. A. A. Smith, who is spending the Summer at Greenwich, and told him of his symptoms. Dr. Smith has been treating him for heart trouble for quite a while past.

He told Colonel Ingersoll that he should take a nitroglycerin tablet every fifteen minutes until he had taken twelve, if he could stand that many. Colonel Ingersoll then asked when he could see him, and arranged to go to Greenwich to-day.

Mr. Ingersoll stepped back on the porch, and, lying down in the hammock, dropped into a doze. It was nearly noon when he awoke.

He went upstairs to the bathroom, telling his son-in-law, Watson H. Brown, that he would be down again in a little while to have a game of billiards with him.

From the bathroom he stepped into his bedroom, on the second floor, at the southeast corner of the building.

It is a large room, with windows opening both to the south and west. These toward the west look out upon a magnificent view, across the hundred-acre park surrounding "Walston," as the Summer home is called, and then, skipping over the sleeping and almost hidden town of Dobbs Ferry, taking in a magnificent sweep of the Hudson, with the dark and purple blue of hills beyond.

Mrs. Ingersoll Greeted Him.

Against the east wall stood the big bedstead of carved oak. In the room were two desks, which he was in the habit of using alternately. It was his favorite workroom as well as his sleeping room, and he loved to have some one there with him when he

was working. Most of all, he loved to have his wife there—the woman whom he married far back in 1862, as he was starting for the war.

Mrs. Ingersoll was sitting there when he entered at a quarter before 12 o'clock. "Fare, you're not feeling well. Luncheon is ready. Hadn't I better have it brought up here?" she said.

He smilingly shook his head as he sank into a rocker, and it was with a smile that he answered: "No; I don't need anybody to wait on me yet, dear."

Those were the last words that Colonel Ingersoll uttered.

As he settled himself in his chair he looked out at the expanse of woods and water and sky, and a sigh of pleasure escaped him at the perfect beauty of it all.

His chair was facing the west, and often he had looked from that window to watch the setting of the sun. Thus looking, his own sun was to set slowly, and in a few moments he would be back and roused. His wife was looking at him with the anxious eyes of love.

"Why, wren, your tongue is as white as milk," she said.

He straightened up and smiled. He tried to answer her, but in that very moment came death. His eyes turned up and his head dropped back. And there, in the arm chair, the big man, with his great head and fine face, sat very silent, looking at nothing.

It Was the Last Summons.

Mrs. Ingersoll sprang to his side. He did not answer her. She screamed, and the housekeeper came running in. In a few moments the entire household was aroused.